

# The Hong Kong Telegraph.

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十一月十一日十三號

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905.

四月二十日英進

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## Banks.

### HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND, \$10,000,000

STANDING RESERVE, \$10,000,000

STANDING RESERVE, \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND, \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.

A. HAUPP, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.

E. GOETZ, Esq.

C. R. LEISERMAN, Esq.

G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

London—BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONG KONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 1 per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 1 per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 1 per cent per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 16th November, 1905.

[21]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on 11½% DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905.

[22]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtao, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Wissauer & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Sohne

Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

a.m.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Köln.

Bayernische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTÖ GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,

Sub-Manager,

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.

[23]

## Intimations.

### JAPAN



### COALS.

## THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICK HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokoaka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Madiuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kochinotan, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.1. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armadas and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Ichinose, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines and SOLE AGENTS for Fujisotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichinura, Kanada, Mateda, Manoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sashara, Tsubakuro, Yotsuotani, Yohio, Yutokio, Yutokio, and other Coals.

S. MINAMI Manager, Nagoya.

WHEN YOU SEND YOUR "BOY" FOR

## Fresh Australian Butter

See that he gets the "Princess" brand, the best made in Australia.

Every wrapper of every pat bears our name and address.

## THE MUTUAL STORES,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

[24]

## Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE CLASS FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong 28th May, 1905.

[25]

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANCE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1905.

[26]

## REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the public that owing to rise in exchange they have from this date REDUCED THEIR PRICE FOR VIEW, POST CARDS OF HONGKONG, MACAO, CANTON and Chinese Costumes from 5 to 10 cents a dozen.

GRACIA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1905.

[27]

## Mail.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	PALAWAN, H. G. Eye, R.M.R.	About 10th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO.	PALERMO, E. G. Andrews	Dec. 15th, P.M.	Freight only.
LOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSAILLES and BARCELONA			
SHANGHAI	DELTA, C. H. Daniel	About 16th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	SIM. A., C. D. Goldsmith, R.M.R.	Dec. 16th, Noon	See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

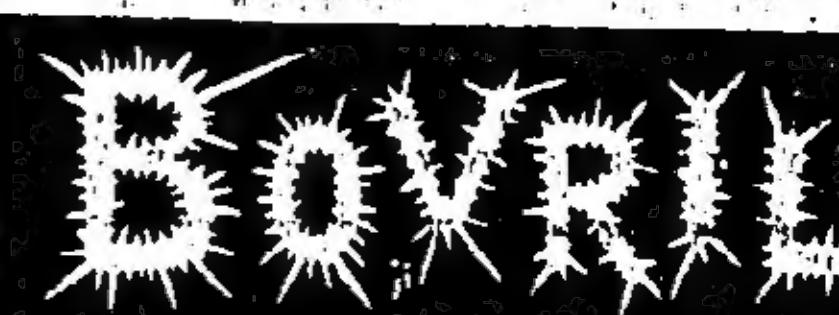
E. A. REWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1905.

## Intimations.

Anywhere and any time

BOVRIL is the right thing.  
Being a perfectly scientific combination of the nourishing and the stimulating properties of beef, BOVRIL will always give a good account of itself.



## "MINIMAX"

HAND

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED.  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN,  
ANTWERP, &c.

### F. BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine.

Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.

SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Always ready for immediate use.

Requires only one hand to hold.

Weight only 1 lb. when full.

Maximum of simplicity and effect.

Minimum of Price, Weight and Size.

Hongkong, 10th M.Y. 1905.

[28]

THE ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

SPECIALISTS

IN RAILWAYS, MINES, WATER SUPPLIES, REINFORCED CONCRETE, CONCRETE PILES.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

[29]

## Hotels.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

## Shipping Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	.....	3,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	.....	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN,"	.....	2,360 "	R. D. Thomas.
"HANKOW,"	.....	3,073 "	O. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	.....	1,995 "	J. J. Lessius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8:30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8:30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River; Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	.....	1,998 tons	Captain W. E. Clarke.
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Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	.....	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
------------------	-------	----------	--------------------

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7:30 A.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	.....	588 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
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"NANNING,"	.....	569 "	C. Butchart.
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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Nanning, Kunchik, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8:30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$15.00.

Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$12.00.

Canton to Samshui Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

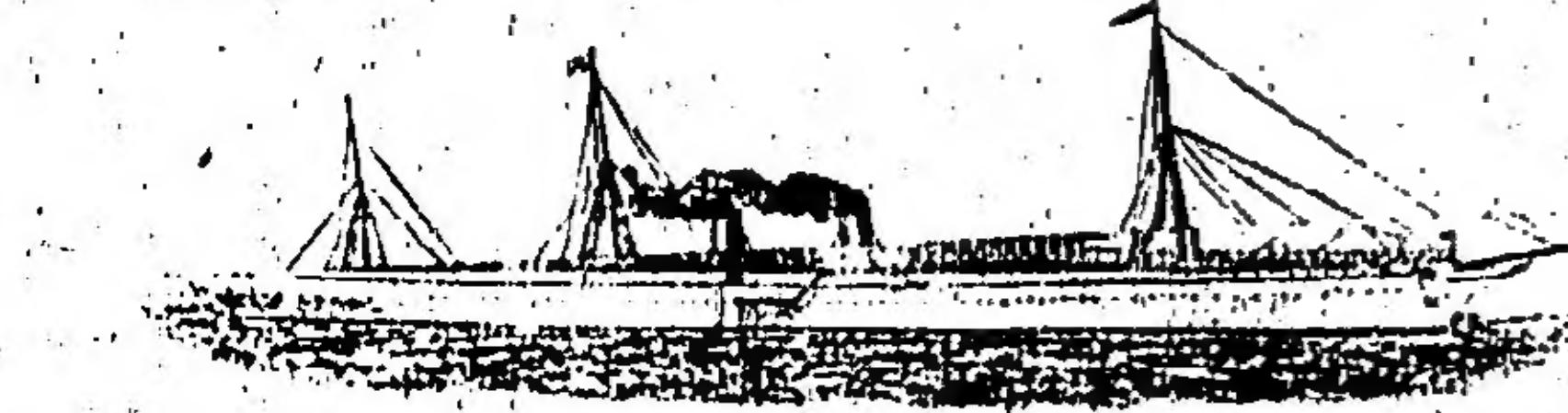
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S. ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN,"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13	Jan. 3
"EMPEROR OF CHINA,"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10	Jan. 31
"ATHENIAN,"	1,440	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24	Feb. 17
"EMPEROR OF INDIA,"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7	Feb. 28
"TARTAR,"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21	Mar. 17

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOKO, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence \$60. via New York \$62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on

Steamers, and 1st Class Rate \$40.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Rout 1, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

1, E. BROWN, General Agent.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

## OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIc PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

SITHONIA	.....	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	22nd Dec.	Freight.
H. Bremer	.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
AMBRIA	.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	10th Jan.	Freight.
Wittnau	.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
BRISGAVIA	.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	24th Jan.	Freight.
Russ.	.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
RHENANIA	.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	7th Feb.	Freight and Passengers.
Föhr	.....	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)		
NUBIA	.....	NEW YORK VIA SUZER.	About Jan.	Freight.
Habel	.....	with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	11th Jan.	Freight.

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabin amidships. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

Only qualified Doctors are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-MERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
King's Buildings.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,  
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage, besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed, as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1905.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905.

## Mails.

## Intimations.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;  
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,  
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers  
and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 31st January, 1906.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 17th January.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 28th January.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 14th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 28th February.
BAIERN	WEDNESDAY, 11th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship **PRINZ HEINRICH**, Capt. P. Grosch, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port at above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 18th December, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 19th December, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 19th December.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE,  
VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, SIMPONSHAFEN, HERBERT-SHOEHE, MATUPU, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## (Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
WILLEHAD	4,762	TUESDAY, 12th December.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 9th January.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 6th February.

ON TUESDAY, the 12th December, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship **WILLEHAD**, Capt. Ph. Oberauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

## SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE,  
DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

## FOR YOKOHAMA &amp; KOBE, STEAMERS.

## ABOUT.

Intimation.

POWELL'S

FOR

BLANKETS.

QUILTS.

SHEETS.

BEDSPREADS.

PILLOW-CASES.

EIDERDOWNS.

TABLE COVERS.

TABLE CLOTHS.

SERVIETTES.

CURTAINS.

CRETONNES.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

WM.  
POWELL,  
LTD.,"Alexandra  
Buildings,"

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.

[150]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.

## PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held

on MONDAY, the 11th day of December, 1905, at 3 P.M., on the Sites by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, at Kau U Fong in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Registry No.	LOCALITY	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.W.	S.E.	N.E.	S.W.			
1	Inland Lot No. 1747	Kau U Fong	feet. 45' 4"	feet. 44' 4"	feet. 5' 2"	feet. 13' 9"	483	\$ 8	\$ 3,381
2	Do. 1748	Do.	feet. 62' 8"	feet. 58' 4"	feet. 4' 3"	feet. 6' 8"	3,361	\$ 4	\$ 33,541
3	Do. 1749	Do.	feet. 58' 8"	feet. 45' 0"	feet. 45' 0"	feet. 13' 9"	2,612	\$ 4	\$ 18,494
4	Do. 1750	Do.	feet. 59' 7"	feet. 45' 0"	feet. 45' 0"	feet. 13' 9"	2,668	\$ 4	\$ 18,676
5	Do. 1751	Do.	feet. 59' 7"	feet. 40' 10"	feet. 45' 0"	feet. 13' 9"	2,538	\$ 4	\$ 17,766
6	Do. 1752	Do.	feet. 54' 0"	feet. 40' 10"	feet. 40' 10"	feet. 13' 9"	459	\$ 8	\$ 3,213
7	Do. 1753	Do.	feet. 40' 7"	feet. 11' 0"	feet. 11' 0"	feet. 13' 9"	476	\$ 4	\$ 3,332
8	Do. 1754	Do.	feet. 8' 3"	feet. 45' 6"	feet. 45' 6"	feet. 13' 9"	306	\$ 4	\$ 2,142

## AMERICA AND THE CHINESE

## AN APPRECIATION.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled "America and Asia," being a survey of the present critical conditions in the trade of the United States with the Far East. As an address it was delivered by the Hon. John Barrett, ex-U.S. Minister for Samoa, by request, before the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Portland (Oregon) in August last. We make the following extracts from the brochure.

## THE CHINIAN BOYCOTT.

We are face to face with a crisis that has come upon us with startling rapidity, but convincing force. The Chinese Boycott, in the term of its native advocates, is the culmination of influences that have been at work for years, and represents the climax of remonstrance against the failure of our people, in the opinion of the Chinese, to carry out the principles of the Golden Rule in dealing with Asiatics.

The defenders and promoters of the boycott have declared in effect that China is asking a "new deal" and a "square deal" in her relations with the foreign world. They say that she is awakening to a sense of her inherent rights and of her latent power; that she is realizing as never before the value of her markets and the capacity of her vast population directed along advanced lines.

While as a Government she can not possibly have any unkind feeling toward our Government, and the present administration as such, and should remember with gratitude how the United States has stood without wavering for the integrity of the Empire and the principle of the Open Door, the Chinese higher-classes, including merchants, scholars, and travellers, can not understand why they should be treated differently from the corresponding classes of other races and nations who may wish to enter the United States.

## MISTAKEN IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA.

There is no greater mistake than to think of China as a nation exclusively of coolies. She has millions of men distributed over her empire who possess an intelligence, refinement, and wealth, and who represent a standard of mental, physical, and moral quality that entitles them to the respect of the foreign world.

The average foreigner, who on the one hand visits Chinatown in San Francisco or New York and then on the other hand travels up and down the coast of the Far East and takes an occasional run into the centre of Chinese cities, concludes that China is a nation only of labourers, coolies, and petty merchants. The passing traveller, newspaper correspondent, and superficial student write letters and articles to this effect. All these stories tend to excite labouring men in the United States and cause them to believe that China is one vast horde of hungry men waiting to sweep down on the United States. While it must be frankly admitted that the average Chinese coolie and the average Chinese city do not strike the American and European as representing his standards of men and cities, yet it is a fact that the conclusions just mentioned are an injustice to the very large number of educated and well-to-do Chinese throughout.

A man who goes through the narrow streets of Canton, Peking, Nanking, and Wuchang does not see the elaborate homes of the upper classes of Chinese hidden by the rows of shops that line the streets. He does not realize that there are a large number of well-kept compounds almost within a stone's throw of the crowded alley, through which he is being carried. If he should journey in an air ship over any great city in China he would be astonished to discover the number of spacious private grounds, right in the heart of its cities, owned by wealthy Chinese.

CHINESE ALWAYS AND MERCHANTS. If the American, who always regards Chinese as coolies, could attend one of the principal periodical examinations, where representative educated Chinese gather from all over the empire, he would marvel at the intelligence, refined and pleasing appearance, of its thousands of young men. They will compare most favourably in general demeanour, in stature, in dress, and looks, with a corresponding class of American college men. If an American merchant could be present at the assemblies of Chinese merchants which are held from time to time in different cities throughout China, he would express profound surprise at their business-like way of doing things, and their well-bred characteristics. Our missionaries who go all over China have repeatedly emphasized that Europeans and Americans do not seem to be able to comprehend the real China and to take into consideration that it is only one side of Chinese life that is represented by coolies with whom they come in touch either in San Francisco or Shanghai.

We are too prone to think that, because a man does not speak a European language and is not familiar with European or American literature and history he is not educated or even civilized. We overlook the fact that the Chinese language, literature, historical teaching, system of education and social regulations are entirely apart from ours. They are sui generis and are, in the opinion of the Chinese, as well suited for their people as ours are for us.

In proportion to the population there is less crime, no more "graft," less immorality, less business dishonesty, and less violation of the laws in China than there is in the United States. I do not for a moment suggest that Chinese civilization is in any way superior to that of America, but I do say that we should not hold the sixpence of racial and natural self-admiration so near our eyes that we can not see the good qualities of other races and nations.

## RACIAL AND NATIONAL PRIDE.

The Chinese have a distinct racial and national pride that we are prone to overlook. They are proud of their own peculiar civilization, of their philosophy and philosophers, of their unrivalled antiquity as an independent nation, of their customs, characteristics, social fabric, political homogeneity, vast population, and great potential wealth.

The fact that from our standpoint they may not have seemed to possess this pride and knowledge, and to take advantage of it in world-administrative, political and material development like the United States and Japan is in no sense proof of the lack of its existence. It is only a question of time when China like Japan will startle the world, with her onward movement; and yet it was only a few years ago that foreigners looked upon the Japanese as they do now upon the Chinese.

[Continued on page 7.]

## Intimations.

## OF THE MULTITUDES.

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commanding it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations, and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renewes vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convalesces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

[2]

## HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to	7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to	8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to	8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to	8.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to	12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to	1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to	2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to	3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to	4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.	
8.00 a.m. to	9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to	9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to	10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to	5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to	6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to	7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	
9.00 a.m. to	9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to	10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to	5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to	6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to	7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

## SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

## SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

## JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON, LIQUIDATORS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1905.

[64]

## THE FAMOUS MAD SHAVING RAZOR.

WEIGHT LESS THAN A COIN.

THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes imitation impossible, and in consequence it enjoys the largest sale of any Razor in the World. Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAD" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price (\$2), post free.

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony.

SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST, HOWARD & CO., 29, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY PORT.

For particulars and terms, apply to—

HOWARD & CO., HONGKONG, 24th November, 1904.

[63]

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

## TRADE MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the treatment of various diseases, is now manufactured in Hongkong. It contains all the ingredients to be found in the best of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

**THERAPION N.1** is a marked short time, of a few days only, removes all disagreeable symptoms of the body, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, &c., &c., &c., &c

## Intimations.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905.

## THE REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

The trend of commercial opinion in the Straits Settlements regarding the merits of the Registration of Partnerships Bill—which is an admitted necessity if business is to be transacted in a legitimate and above-board fashion—has been watched with the utmost interest in Hongkong, since a similar measure is desirable here, also. The Bill was framed by the Government law officers, assisted by the advice of the official Assignee, and was thereafter submitted to the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore and Penang for consideration and report. Singapore merchants expressed themselves against the Bill, with only three dissentients who could probably be named. The Penang Chamber, despite a long letter from the Singapore body urging them to co-operate with them against the Bill, resolved to support the measure, although it was of opinion "that certain provisions require considerable amendment," but it added that it thanked the Government for introducing the Bill. Until we see the reasons of the Singapore Chamber for rejecting the Bill, it is impossible to understand on what grounds they were induced to oppose it. It cannot be that they objected to the principle of the Bill. No doubt, a few of the older firms who have managed to subsist without a Registration of Partnership Act were inclined to be suspicious of any legislation which proposed to deal with trade; but in our opinion the real objection to the Bill is the extraordinary timidity of merchants in the East. They say, on the one hand, that a law on the subject is essential to the proper conducting of business. Then when it is proposed to help them, to punish the fraudulent and to set up a measure which has worked satisfactorily in the United Kingdom and in India, they hastily draw back and begin to be frightened of their own shadow. Official and legal opinion is quite clear that the Bill is necessary. The mercantile community hesitates to deny the fact, but finds fault with every measure submitted. As the official Assignee in Singapore has said—"A few of the older European firms consider that they will not be benefited by such a measure; but, he persistently asks, in what way will they be harmed?" The passing of such a Bill into law adversely affect trade? The same official who is an acute reasoner proceeds: "Again it has been suggested that, if partners have to register, rich Chinamen will cease to invest their capital in trade; but there is more than one way of having money in a firm and getting a share of the profits without becoming partner, and a Chinaman is the last person to be deterred from investing money in a concern that he expects to pay. Registration would shew that such men were not partners: at present the firm gets credit on the strength of reports that such a man has money in the firm." Everything in the Bill tends to protect the honest firm and to sweep the swindling fraternity out of existence. At present in the Straits Settlements as in Hongkong there are no means extant whereby it is possible to discover the real partners in a firm. Trusting to the outward and apparent respectability of a firm, a mercantile house rather than lose a good order would possibly—indeed, in all probability—accept the order of chance that not having been defrauded in the past they could take the risk on this occasion. Then when the crash comes it is found that the real members of the firm were men of straw, while those who figured, either impliedly or by actual assertion, as the stanch, solid partners who could make good any debt, have as much connection with the defunct concern as the man in the moon. That has happened repeatedly, and it will happen again. It will so long as there are no proper safeguards to protect the creditor firm against the rascality of the debtor. What possible objection can there be to the disclosing of the partners' names? No English firm of repute would object for a moment and it is certain that all the first-class Chinese firms would be ready to follow that example. For the firm which is carrying on a straightforward, honest business has nothing to fear. It is the shady crook that finds himself up against a dead wall. Naturally he screams impotently; he shouts and protests that he is ill-used, and he will get a certain amount of sympathy from those who are frightened at the unaccustomed condition of things. The members of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce represent firms of the highest standing, but on the principle that discretion is the better part of valour, on this occasion they have run away from the question. They have hesitated to give the Registration Bill a trial and were lost. We are told by

the official Assignee for the Straits Settlements that last year "the liabilities in estates of debtors against whom receiving orders and administration orders were made amounted to \$1,293,982.42 in Singapore and \$195,934.48 in Penang, according to the statements of affairs submitted by the debtors or made out from their books, or (where no statement of affairs would be made out) from the proofs lodged. The gross assets realized during the year on these estates amounted to \$169,330.35 in Singapore and \$38,196.84 in Penang, giving an average of 13.09 and 19.49 per cent. of the liabilities for the two Settlements respectively." In another part of his report the official Assignee states that in eighteen cases the debtors or all but the sleeping partners absconded or were not to be found. And he makes a choice remark about the non-absconders. He says: "The failures of those traders who did not abscond were almost all either distinctly fraudulent or characterised by trading with knowledge of insolvency." Yet in the face of that the merchants who have been defrauded prefer to be without a Registration of Partnerships Act. However, it is just possible that the Government setting the judgment of Penang against the hesitancy of Singapore may decide to give the provisions of the new Bill a trial in which case they will have the support of very many in the commercial world. At all events a trial is wanted, and why not in Singapore? Then it would be understood in a practical form whether this so-called interference with trade was justified or not, and if it were found to be unworkable nothing easier than to abrogate the Act. It would be a boon appreciated by merchants alike in the Straits Settlements (or a large proportion of them) and Hongkong to have the question tested by an actual trial.

## PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT

## TO HONGKONG.

We are given to understand that, in view of the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught, to Hongkong, en route to Japan, whither he goes to present the insignia of the K.G. to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on behalf of His Majesty King Edward VII, leaving England on or about the 10th inst., it is proposed to postpone the St. George's Hall so as to be held on a day during the presence of His Royal Highness in this Colony. We learn also that a movement is on foot to arrange a race meeting on the same occasion, other events being also under consideration.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE German mail of the 8th November was delivered in London on the 6th inst.

We are favoured by Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., on behalf of the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co., with a copy of the Co.'s blotter for 1905.

We are requested to remind our readers of the meeting to be held at the City Hall at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday), in connection with the proposal to form a Horticultural Society for Hongkong.

THIS morning Inspector Langley charged 12 Japanese women with stowing away on the s.s. *Suisang* at Sasebo, Japan, and thus obtaining passages from that port to Hongkong without the permission of the captain or officers, and without paying for the same. Five Japanese men were also charged with aiding and abetting the women in so stowing away. The women were convicted, and judgment reserved, the case of the men was adjourned, bail being allowed in the sum of \$500 each. The women claimed that their friends in Japan handed over to the Chinese boat-wain of the *Suisang* \$48 for passage money, and immediately on arrival in Hongkong the boat-wain absconded. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

IN summary jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Justice of the Peace presiding, Leung Fun, owner of cargo lighters, sued Wong Tsum, owner of passenger junk No. 8, 20 H., trading between Hongkong and New Kowloon, for the recovery of the sum of \$700 being damages sustained by plaintiff through a collision between defendant's junk and plaintiff's lighter, on the 27th September, 1905, caused by the negligence of the master of the defendant's junk. Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant not appearing either in person or by representation, Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro having withdrawn from the case. Mr. Thomson proved the claim, and judgment was given for plaintiff with costs against the defendant.

LAST night, about 9 o'clock, an Indian constable on duty near the York Buildings, saw a coolie loitering outside Messrs. Shewan Tones' office, and, himself unseen, proceeded to watch the actions of the coolie. He then saw the coolie, who, it subsequently transpired, was a chair-coolie in the employ of Messrs. Reiss and Company, removing the brass name-plate belonging to Messrs. Shewan Tones and Company, and which was screwed to the granite wall, outside the latter's office. The brass screws had been removed and the coolie was making off with the plate, when the constable blew his whistle and made for the thief. The latter dropped the plate, and bolted, but ran into the arms of a Chinese constable, and the Indian, coming up, the man was arrested and taken to the station, where, on searching him, two of the brass screws which had held the plate to the wall were found on his person. The charge was proved and the culprit was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT

MERCHANTS,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905.

GRECOR &amp; CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHIANTI WINE

FROM U. FAZZINI, FLORENCE.

\$9.75 PER CASE.

Latest award:

GOLD MEDAL

AT

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1905.

53-1

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

## THE NEW BUILDING.

## ANOTHER FIRST-CLASS CARAVANSARI.

Hongkong, for some time past, has seen the erection of some magnificent buildings, which will compare with any in the world, and the latest is the King Edward Hotel. It is certain that the proprietors of the King Edward have no fears as to the decadence of Hongkong, for the best testimony of their belief in the Colony's future and their view that the steady growth of Hongkong as a business centre and the growing importance of the city as a place where visitors abound, is made evident in the great hotel which has just been erected and will be formally opened in Christmas week. There are a few excellent hotels in Hongkong, chief among which is the hotel that takes its name after the Colony—the Hongkong Hotel—known by travellers all over the world. But as everybody knows there is plenty of room in Hongkong for another first-class hotel, and in that rank will stand the new King Edward, the embodiment of all that is latest in hotels. The present King Edward Hotel, whose admirable appointments and quietude have ever attracted a very large number of the people of Victoria, has grown somewhat cramped of late years. It had no public bar, for instance, where soldiers and sailors might congregate, after the New Victoria had been converted into a bank, and it was a matter of deep disappointment to the proprietors that they could not meet the wishes of all their patrons. Then again, when the tourist season was at its height, numbers of those who desired accommodation had reluctantly to turn away because every room was engaged. For these and other reasons, it was decided to build a new hotel, which should equal the best existing in Hongkong at the present time. It must be remembered that the proprietors are not by any means new at the business of hotel management. They have successfully "run" most, if not all, of the big hotels in the Colony. So, when it was finally determined to embark on the enterprise of having another first-class "caravansari," they entered into the scheme with spirit, and the result is seen to-day in the beautiful structure at the corner of Ice House Street and Des Vaux Road. There are a few fine buildings in the East, but not many finer than that which we are now describing. And whatever has been proved to suit a hotel is to be found in the interior of the King Edward.

THE PRESENT BUILDING.

It should be stated that although the proprietors have entered their new premises, they have not discarded the old building except in so far as the front portion facing Des Vaux Road is concerned. What is at present known is the billiard room, the Hongkong residents' bar and the office will be converted into offices for the Taiwan Bank. The remainder of the building will be retained as part of the King Edward Hotel, but it will only be in the nature of a public bar. The entrance will be from Ice House Street, a new door being built in the centre of the Ice House Street facade. The bedrooms above will remain as before, but certain improvements will probably be made in their appointments, although so far they have proved quite satisfactory.

## THE NEW STRUCTURE.

Turning to the new structure, it is difficult to define the character of the design it follows, but the main point is that the first and foremost object of the architects has been to erect a spacious, comfortable and up-to-date hotel, without forgetting to give it that ornate appearance which belongs to the style of building in the immediate vicinity. They have succeeded so well that he must be an extremely short-sighted individual or absent-minded beggar who fails to perceive in the rejuvenated King Edward a notable architectural feature in Hongkong.

On the ground floor, as one enters from the Des Vaux Road side, there is the billiard room and residents' bar—a roomy, airy and altogether sprightly apartment, which will contain three billiard tables, settees and so forth, besides the bar. It is lighted by half a dozen great windows reaching almost from the floor to the ceiling, while at night, it will be illuminated by a flood of electric light. There are five electric fans of the latest pattern. The bar counter and fire-place are of stately appearance. The wood work of the Hotel throughout is of teak, both polished and otherwise, and taken altogether this first glimpse at the interior fittings gives some idea of the character of the Hotel as a whole. The ceiling is worked out in a delicate pattern. Lending out of the bar billiard room, are the lavatories which are conducted in first-class style and fitted with the latest devices in sanitary arrangements.

## THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

The main entrance for visitors to the Hotel is at the corner of Ice House Street and Des Vaux Road. Here is the office, a wide and spacious area which has the appointments of a luxurious waiting-room, being fitted with lounge, tables covered with magazines and newspapers. There is a sufficiency of electric lights and electric fans. There is also a reading room, where the visitor may obtain whatever refreshments he may desire, and leading from it is the public telephone chamber which will be at the service of all comers, in condition of things which might well be observed elsewhere. The proprietors' office adjoins; all the doors are resplendent with fancy leaded glass panels which lend an air of cheerfulness to the entrance and attract attention to the apartments beyond.

## THE GUESTS' BAR.

Facing the main entrance there will be a couple of suites holding beautiful electric lamps, proceeding upstairs, there will be found on the very first landing the guests' bar, or rather a bar which is placed there for the convenience of guests. It is a very cosy apart-

ment, just the very place in which to meet a friend who is staying in the hotel and to hold a friendly chat. It is elaborately decorated as are all the rooms, and it will be largely patronised; there can be no doubt, when the Hotel is opened.

## THE DINING ROOM.

The great feature of the King Edward is the dining room. It is of immense size and so arranged that when a large dining party, say a hundred or so people, are desirous of holding a dinner, then half the floor may be shut off either by a 'screen' or by sliding doors. In the event of the whole floor space being required either by dinners or by dancers the 'screens' can be thrown aside, and we have immediately a couple of halls which do not seem to compare unfavourably in point of extent with the combined St. George's and St. Andrew's Hall. There are no hanging lights here; the illumination is in the ceiling, or in the top part of the pillars. There are several ornamental devices into which ruby and white diamond lamps are let, which should throw a soft and pleasant light on the diners or dancers. In the event of the smaller of the combined rooms being required for a private party, then the entrance is by another doorway, so that there need be no communication with the regular guests or diners. The pantry and side rooms adjoin the main dining-hall, so that the waiters have everything at hand. When the various items on the menu are brought from the kitchen, they will be placed on a long table with gas-heating attachments, so that the food may be brought in hot and delicious, while in a second apartment, the plates will be kept ready and the linen at hand. It may be added that these subsidiary rooms to the dining hall have the floors and walls tiled so that they can be maintained beautifully, sweet and clean.

In the height of the season when the dining-halls are abuzz with electric lights of variegated hues, the guests cheerful and enjoying the good things set before them, the waiters prompt and bustling silently, and everybody in the highest spirits, the scene should be as bright and gay as anything to be witnessed in a great London restaurant, or let us say, to please our American friends, the wonderful Waldorf-Astoria.

## SOME INNOVATIONS.

Some excellent innovations are introduced by the proprietors of the King Edward Hotel. On each floor there will be a "boy" in constant attendance. Whatever is wanted at a moment's notice will be obtained by him. Indeed, that is one of the characteristics of the Hotel—prompt attention to the wishes and requirements of the guests; no bungling or lazy movements, but swift, willing and cheerful service—a fact which should do much to extend the patronage of the Hotel, and one which all visitors to the East will appreciate. Again, on each floor, there is a speaking tube communicating with the office, and a telephone in connection with the Central Exchange. No need for a guest on the top floor, or anywhere else, in the building to clamber down the stairs or wait for the lift in order to reach the office of the Hotel when he wants to telephone to a friend. The telephone is at his hand, "aye ready," which is in itself a convenience that will be highly appreciated by all travel ers.

On the second floor will be found the guests' billiard room, with a couple of tables in it. Comfortable settees line the walls; refreshments are at hand in the private bar, and at night a profusion of electric lights will illuminate the scene. The guests' billiard-room is quite explanatory of its appearance. Adjoining is the smoking room, where a man may sit and watch the stars from the verandah or comfortably read the evening newspaper while enjoying My Lady Nicotine. The reading room, furnished with all the newest magazines and papers, is next door. It is furnished with lounges and sofas and easy-chairs, so that any sybarite will find himself satisfied with the surroundings.

## A STYLISH APARTMENT.

Further on there is a private dining-room which will accommodate 24 persons. It is a handsome and stylish apartment, away from the busy throng, where a select party may enjoy an excellent time. The ladies' drawing room is near by, a luxurious and refreshing room, open to the breezes, right at the Des Vaux Road corner of the building. Like the rest of the special apartments it is furnished in an elegant and charming style, attractive to the artistic taste and thoroughly not to say delightfully feminine. Then there is a ladies' reception room, and a ladies' writing room, where visitors who come from the country—that is to say from a distance—may call a note to their friends. This is one of a suite of three rooms which are set apart solely for the use of ladies. The others are a tea-room and a sitting room. Needless to say all are fitted up in a manner which will compare with anything seen elsewhere, and should prove a rendezvous for the fair sex in Hongkong. In addition there are a cloak room, and lavatories, and all the usual accessories.

On each floor the ladies' and gentlemen's lavatory and bath rooms are widely separated, and the appurtenances are of the most modern type. The *Marchurda* is bringing from America a great stock of up-to-date bath room appliances specially selected by Mr. Dobrée. The view from the Hotel is magnificent. On one side there is the Peak district; on the other Kowloon. From the top-storey, the fifth floor, one overlooks the highest buildings in Hongkong. Every bed room has its verandah, and every verandah its view. But the feature is that there is a beautiful vista afforded from all the higher rooms, while the cool fresh air will refresh the fatigued visitor on the hottest day in summer. There are special corner rooms which are larger than the others, but all are admirable and with the exception of these corner rooms all are of the same size—about 16 feet by 30 feet. The furniture of the bed rooms is ample and splendid—bed, sofa, two lounge chairs, marble, dressing tables, mirrored almirahs and a couple of long mirrors besides and all the rest of the usual appointments. There are 40 bedrooms altogether, which with the 35 or so in the other building, give the King Edward a total of some 75 bedrooms. All the rooms in the new structure communicate with each other from end to end, and on the top floor a corridor 100 feet long and 16 feet wide runs the length of the building. The bath rooms are sufficient in number for all to bathe at the same time, so that there need be no waiting or hanging about.

An iron fire escape, with stone side walls, runs from the top of the building to the bottom, which should calm the nervous because it is absolutely fire proof. On the basement there are special rooms for luggage and stores. The luggage, that is not required, will be placed on stands, while the wine cellars are both ample and large.

Altogether the King Edward Hotel is a splendid example of what can be done in Hongkong. Messrs. Powles & Co., Ltd., superintended the arrangement of the fittings. There will be a special opening night which is intended should prove a notable function on a most interesting occasion.

## THE TELEGRAPH

## HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE

## JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING

## FIRST ARMoured CRUISER

## TO BE LAUNCHED SOON

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 7th December,

2.5 p.m.

Work on the *Tsukuba* has been so far advanced that she will be ready to be launched on the 12th inst.

The *Tsukuba* is the first armoured cruiser, and the largest, that has been built in a Japanese naval shipyard.

## RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA

## RESORT TO PLUNDERING

## CHINA PROTESTS

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 7th December,

2.5 p.m.

The Russian troops in northern Manchuria, who have not been able to be re-patriated, are so far short of provisions that they have resorted to plundering.

China has entered a protest against the action of the Russian troops.

## ALLEGED SHOCKING SUICIDE

CAPT. J. T. SMITH OF THE "SIBERIA"

## TELEGRAMS.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

[Reuters.]

## The Paris Bourse.

London, 5th December.  
A further heavy fall in Russian stocks has caused collapse of the Paris bourse, which yesterday verged on a panic.

## Turkey and the Powers.

The international fleet has occupied the island of Lemnos.

## The Situation in Russia.

News from St. Petersburg, dated Sunday, says that, on the whole, the feeling is more confident and the nervousness no longer so marked; the people are getting used to the situation.

All the troops in the vicinity have been called into St. Petersburg.

The run on the Savings Bank continues.

## Penny Postage.

The penny postage rate has been extended to Egypt and the Soudan, from the 15th instant.

## Political.

Later. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has accepted office.

Before going to Buckingham Palace to kiss the King's hand, he had a conversation with the Duke of Devonshire, in which a union with the Liberal-Unionists played the most important rôle.

## Russia.

The revolutionary movement, exercising the widest control, intends demanding that Count Witte shall convocate a constituent assembly.

## BANKRUPTCY.

## A QUESTION OF SECURITY.

This morning, before His Honour, Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, presiding in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction, in the case of Choi Chung Lee, alias Choy Chung, *ex parte* Loi Tai Chin, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appearing on behalf of creditors, applied for the discharge of the warrant issued by His Lordship last month. The debtor was now in police custody, in connection with certain charges of fraud in relation to his bankruptcy. Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Britton, Hett and Goldring, representing the debtor applied for an order from His Honour for the return of the \$5,000 deposited as security for the debtor's appearance by Leung Nam To.

His Honour observed that the public examination might be continued.

Had Mr. Wakeman any objection to the reading of the security?

Mr. Wakeman, Official Receiver, said he had no objection to offer.

His Honour: You apply then, Mr. Goldring, for the discharge of the security?

Mr. Goldring: Yes, my Lord, that is my application in effect.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, representing other creditors, suggested that the money should be held until the public examination was completed.

His Honour: But if security was only given for the due appearance of the debtor. The debtor was now in Government custody, and there could be no better possible security than that for his appearance.

Mr. Dixon: Suppose he is discharged at the Magistrate?

His Honour: Then you must watch the proceedings and apply again.

Mr. Dixon: He might be discharged tomorrow afternoon, too late to make any application and run away out of the jurisdiction.

His Honour: Is he coming to the Criminal Sessions, or going to be dealt with by the Magistrate?

Mr. Bowley: He must first go before the Magistrate, my Lord.

Mr. Dixon: Yes, and he might be discharged by that Magistrate, my Lord.

His Honour: Yes, that is so; the Magistrate can discharge, or commit to the Sessions, but he has no power to convict. I can't discharge the security now. If he is committed to the criminal sessions then I can do so. I don't see why this security should be kept longer than necessary. Your public examination, if continued, Mr. Wakeman, won't touch upon the subject about which he is being prosecuted. That matter is concluded so far as the public examination is concerned; and it will now be dealt with by the Criminal Court, and his public examination will be independent of that?

Mr. Wakeman: I cannot say, off-hand, my Lord.

His Honour: I should imagine the public examination will not deal at all further with the subject of the furniture; that matter is beyond us entirely, so that you will take such steps as you can to conclude the public examination. There is not very much left to examine him on now, I think?

Mr. Wakeman: I think not, my Lord.

His Honour: Well, run through the paper and see what more there is to examine him upon. The simplest course will be that the security stand until the conclusion of the further public examination, which you say will be concluded very shortly. Try to bring it off next Thursday, if you can. The warrant will therefore be discharged, and it is understood that the public examination will be concluded next Thursday, if possible.

Mr. Goldring: At your Lordship's pleasure, but the security has been deposited for a long time now, and the man in arrest for about six weeks.

His Honour: Is that so?

Mr. Bowley: Yes, my Lord, the security was deposited on the 4th August last.

His Honour: Then, Mr. Wakeman, push on to get the examination concluded next Thursday so that the security can be returned.

Mr. Wakeman: I will do so, my Lord.

## THE PARIS BOURSE.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1893.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

His Excellency said—The explanation of the Bill, which is laid before you is contained in the following despatch from the Secretary of State of the Colonies, which I received last night:

Downing Street, 3rd Nov. 1905.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 13th October reporting that an Ordinance had been passed by the Legislative Council for raising a sum not exceeding £2,000,000, under the provisions of the Loan Ordinance of 1893, to defray the cost of the railway from Kowloon to Canton and for other railway purposes.

I entirely agree that this is the proper procedure in all ordinary cases, and I should require very strong arguments to induce me to sanction the raising of a Colonial Loan otherwise than by the issue of Inscribed Stock. But it has been pointed out to me that the circumstances of the present loan, so far as they relate to the advance made to the Viceroy at Wuchang, are altogether exceptional. The loan is to be repaid in ten years at the outside, and possibly after five; and it may prove advantageous to issue this loan in the form of debentures repayable by ten annual drawings proportionate to the instalments due from the Viceroy. It has therefore been suggested that the most convenient course will be to amend the Ordinance of 1893 by providing in general terms that notwithstanding the provisions of section 3, it shall be lawful for the Governor to raise money by debentures or partly by debentures and partly by Inscribed Stock on conditions as to the repayment of the debentures as the Crown Agents with the approval of the Governor, may prescribe.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT.

His Excellency the Governor said—Before we adjourn to-day, I wish to state that I have received news from the Secretary of State to the effect that His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught will soon leave England, and while on his way to Japan, where His Royal Highness will present the Garter to the Emperor of Japan. His Royal Highness will make a stay in Hongkong. According to present arrangements, His Royal Highness will arrive here on the 9th of February and remain here until the 14th. During that time His Royal Highness will visit Canton.

The Council adjourned sine die.

## THE BILL.

The text of the Bill is as follows:—A Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1893.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the General Loan and Inscribed Stock (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905, and shall be read and construed together with the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1893, hereinafter called the Principal Ordinance.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Principal Ordinance it shall be lawful for the Governor to raise money by debentures or partly by debentures and partly by inscribed stock on such conditions as to the repayment of such debentures as the Crown Agents with the approval of the Governor may prescribe.

3. Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect any right acquired or any liability incurred under the provisions of the Principal Ordinance.

4. The Loan of £2,000,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of a railway from Kowloon and for other railway purposes authorized by the Railways Loan Ordinance, 1905, as well as loans hereafter authorized, may be raised in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

5. The Council adjourned until Thursday, the 1st inst.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

## STREET INDEX.

A sum of three hundred and forty-eight dollars in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Printing Miscellaneous Papers, for two copies of Street Index, and 2nd edition.

## LAND BAILEY.

A sum of four hundred dollars in aid of the Public Works Department; other charges, language allowance to Mr. S. R. Moore, land bailiff, who has passed the examination in the Hakkia colloquial.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the votes public works annually recurrent expenditure and public works extraordinary for the following items:—

## Public Works Annually Recurrent Expenditure.

Maintenance of buildings ..... \$ 2,000

gas lighting, Kowloon 100

roads and bridges in the city ..... 1,000

roads and bridges in New territory ..... 1,500

praya wall and piers 6,500

public cemetery ..... 500

Public Works Extraordinary.

Bacteriological Institute ..... 7,600

Miscellaneous drainage works ..... 15,000

Miscellaneous works ..... 9,800

Forming and kerbing streets 25,000

Miscellaneous water works ..... 5,000

Water supply—Tyam Tuk scheme ..... 40,000

Typhoon damage ..... 4,650

Total ..... \$18,650

## VOLUNTEER RIFLES AND EQUIPMENT.

A sum of sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty-seven cents in aid of the vote military expenditure, expenses of volunteers—other charges, rifles and equipment.

Mr. Shewan—Is it to be placed in London, or left entirely in the hands of the Crown Agents?

His Excellency—Not entirely to the Crown Agents.

Mr. Shewan—There is a rooted disgust to the Crown Agents; a great disgust.

The Attorney General spoke of other colonies in relation to the Crown Agents.

Mr. Shewan—These Crown Agents don't seem to be under our control at all.

His Excellency—This is not the time to discuss the position of the Crown Agents.

Mr. Shewan—Will there be any further reference of this Bill to the Council?

The motion passed.

## THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

To the Council of the Governor.

Mr. Shewan—People don't know anything about the deliberations of the Executive Council?

His Excellency—Do you withdraw your objections, sir?

Mr. Shewan—I think the public should understand the position of affairs.

The Attorney General—I move the standing orders be suspended and the Bill read a third time, if no one objects.

Sir Paul Chater seconded.

His Excellency—Any member object?

Mr. Shewan—Yes, I object.

Mr. Gershon Stewart—What is the rate of interest?

Mr. Shewan—If it is vitally important that the Bill should be passed to-day, say so.

His Excellency—The objection is that if you postpone the motion to a future occasion I shall not be able to give any further information then. His Excellency added that it was desirable but not essential that the Bill should be passed to-day.

After further discussion,

Mr. Shewan removed his objection.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

## CANTON NOTES.

## THE JAPANESE MURDERER'S TRIAL.

[From Our Correspondent]

Canton, 5th December.

The investigation into the circumstances

attending the dastardly murder of Professor Kado, who occupied the chair of Medicine in the Whampoa Military College, has been

taken out of Chinese hands and handed over

to the jurisdiction of the Japanese. The

alleged murderer Chok Sui Cheong, who is

also a Japanese, was detained in prison until

the arrival of a Japanese officer who came

from the Amoy Consulate to escort the pris-

oner to Nagasaki where the case will be tried.

The Japanese official arrived yesterday, and

the accused was taken down to Hongkong en

route to Japan by this morning's steamer.

As I stated previously it is believed that the

crime originated in a mad desire to be

revenged upon those who had influenced the

Chinese Government to close up all the dis-

orderly houses in the district. The alleged

murderer was interested in one of these houses

and I promptly cried out against their being

closed; but, of course, without effect. Where-

upon, he took revenge upon Professor Kado, who happened doubtless to be the first fellow-

countryman of authority that he met.

It is interesting in this connection that the

Chinese brothel, which was closed up by the

Viceroy soon after the riot in the course of

which the police station was demolished, has

now been reopened. The Viceroy receives

\$10,000 per annum for this privilege.

## INTIMATIONS.

## THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

## SPECIAL

## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.  
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

## FROM

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL  
Chartered S.S. "Huichow" left Singapore at daylight on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 7th.

S.S. "Idomenes" left Singapore on the morning of the 3rd inst., and is due here on the 8th.

## OUTWARD.

STEAMERS DUE  
"Huichow" 7th December.  
"Idomenes" 8th "  
"Sentror" 10th "  
"Kanchow" 26th "  
"Telemachus" 29th "  
"Pvrhus" 2nd January.  
"Pak Ling" 2nd "  
"Saint Bede" 2nd "  
"Patroclus" 9th "

## HOMeward.

STEAMERS TO SAIL  
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP "HECTOR" 19th December.  
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL "GLAUCUS" 20th "  
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP "TYDEUS" 2nd January.  
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP "IDOMENES" 16th "

\* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

## EASTWARD.

STEAMERS DUE  
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and  
ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS, *etc.* "TELEMACHUS" 1st January.  
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

## WESTWARD.

STEAMERS DUE  
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and  
PACIFIC COAST "ASON" 7th December.  
"TYDEUS" 26th December.  
For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1905.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

## FOR

STEAMERS TO SAIL

KOBE "CHANGSHA" 8th December.  
MANILA "TAMING" 12th "  
CEBU and ILILOO "KAIPONG" 22nd "  
MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE "CHANGSHA" 27th "

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1905.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th Dec.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 16th Dec.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship "INDRANI" About FRIDAY, 13th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

BOO CHEONG.

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,  
No. 20, Esplanade Street.

HAS always in hand all varieties of  
Stationery, Printing and Note-Papers,  
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle  
and Elusive Duplicator.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor  
the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE  
for any DEBTS contracted by the OFFICERS or  
the CREWS of the following vessel, during her  
stay in Hongkong, Namour—  
CELTIC CHIEF, British ship, Captain John  
Jones.—Standard Oil Co.

[64]

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI".

Captain T. Austin, R.M.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on  
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays  
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week  
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 3.30 P.M.  
If tide permits.

FARES—Week Days, 1st Class including  
Cabin and servant, Single, 53; Return, Ticket,  
53; and Class, 41; and Class, 30 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the  
following rates—1st and 2nd Class, Single, 30  
cents, Return, 52; and Class, Single, 30  
cents, Return, 20 cents. Passage to be supplied  
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for  
returning passengers only, at an extra charge  
of 5s.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a  
Private Cabin which has accommodation for  
two or more passengers, will be charged 5s  
extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to  
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed  
to do so the following day (Monday) on produc-  
tion of the Return Half Ticket. Should  
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to  
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given  
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be  
available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.  
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the  
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO.,  
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,309... T. R. MEAD.  
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238... H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every  
evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30  
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These fine New Steamers have unequalled  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and  
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans  
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, 34  
Meals ..... 5s each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance  
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD., and  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

[17]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Lyla ..... 4,417 G. V. Williams 22nd Dec.

Pisades ..... 3,753 F. G. Purington 29th Dec.

Shawmut ..... 5,000 E. V. Roberts

Hyades ..... 3,753 Geo. Wright

Tremont ..... 4,000 T. W. Gatlick

\* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-crowns a.s. Shawmut and Tremont  
are fitted with very superior accommodation  
for first and second class passengers. The  
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness  
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo  
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1905.

[18]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co. STEAMER

## "CHUSAN."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their risk  
into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,  
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject  
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th  
instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

[189]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co. STEAMER

## "CHUSAN."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by  
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as  
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex S.S. Victoria.

From Australia, ex S.S. Mongolia.

From Persian Gulf, &c., ex I. S. N. and  
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
9 A.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by no  
one in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees  
and the Company's representative at an  
appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which  
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject  
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned.

NOR'DEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1905.

[190]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

AMERICA AND THE CHINESE.

## AN APPRECIATION.

[Continued from page 3.]

Chinese critics of foreign attitude toward China hold that a cardinal fault in the past dealing of Europe and America with Asia has been their spirit of patronage. Foreign progress toward power and wealth has been so rapid and general that foreigners too often assume the "holler than thou" attitude. Instead of seeming sympathetic, co-ordinate and co-operative with the Asiatics, foreigners have almost unconsciously made themselves appear to Asiatics as unsympathetic, superior, and independent. The average foreign business or professional man, traveller, official, soldier, or sailor, who has made passing visits to Japan, China, Korea, Siam, and the Philippines, has had a marked tendency in both speech and manner to patronize the natives of both high and low degree. This tendency existed over a considerable period of years and had a cumulative influence that has found ultimate remonstrance in such movements as the Chinese Boycott.

## BOYCOTT MAY NOT LAST.

It is not in accordance with the laws of trade that the Chinese Boycott as a boycott should be lasting. It is even probable that within a few months it will spend its strength. There are already indications that it is weakening. We must not, however, close our eyes and believe that there is no cause for worry if the boycott as an organized movement fails to accomplish its object. Even if it is not lasting, it can not avoid having a depressing effect upon American trade and influence in China. It is through the boycott that millions of Chinese who before knew nothing of the United States have made their first acquaintance, as it were, with us. Vast numbers of Chinese will, unfortunately for the United States, not look with favour upon America and it will require many years to remove the false impression. A boycott of this kind also tends to develop a general anti-foreign feeling throughout China and to engender a sense of resentment that may react upon foreigners in a thousand different ways. It is therefore to be regretted that there should ever have been cause for the feeling against the United States which has reached its conclusion in the boycott.

## INFLUENCE COUNTERACTING THE BOYCOTT.

Three influences should work successfully to counteract the effect of the boycott. The first is the proclamation of the President issued last June in which he specifically stated that the Exclusion Law must be administered fairly and without discrimination against the exempt classes. When it is generally known throughout China that the President has taken this interest and means that every Chinaman shall be treated strictly as the law demands there must be a change of sentiment.

The second is the ultimate realization among Chinese in general that the United States Government has invariably been more friendly to China and has stood for the protection of Chinese rights in all diplomatic and political questions that have arisen in regard to the welfare of the Empire. It must appear to thinking Chinese that they are not warranted in taking steps that might bring about serious trouble between the United States and China just because the workings of one law in the United States have not been satisfactory to them.

The third is the expectation of the Chinese that a new treaty in time will be negotiated, which, while not allowing coolie-free admission, will not specify the exempt classes and regulate the rules regarding their entry into the United States that there will be no friction or difficulty in the future unless it is due to occasional bad administration of the law as may happen in any country in the practical application of statutes.

In all these discussions of the Chinese boycott we should be fair and not indulge in wholesale condemnation of the administration of the Chinese Exclusion Law. It is no doubt true that in the majority of instances the custom officers have undertaken to perform their duty faithfully while the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Commerce at Washington have always intended that perfect justice should characterize the administration of the law. There has been no intention on the part of the Government itself to offend China or China.

## SIAM'S CURRENCY.

## PADDY CULTIVATOR THE BASIS OF PROSPERITY.

The Bangkok Times, of 23rd ult., writes:—We learn that the Straits dollar has taken a downward tendency again, so that the likelihood has not increased of a definite settlement taking place there in the immediate future as to the sterling price at which dollars will be sold to the public. As mentioned yesterday, we believed that the policy of the Government of Siam is not to increase the sterling price of the tical beyond 15.3d., the rate now fixed under any but the most extraordinary circumstances, such as an enormous further rise in the price of bar silver. Vari us considerations have no doubt influenced that decision, but the main argument must have been regard for the welfare of the paddy cultivator and the prosperity of the export trade. It is on the actual cultivator of paddy that the prosperity of Siam is really based, and any big alteration in the selling price of the tical must directly affect him, and cause a serious dislocation in trade. Whatever may be decided with regard to the sterling value of the tical does not in the least affect either the expenses or the taxation that the paddy planter has to meet. He has to pay out the same number of ticals, and if the tical had been advanced to 15.4d., a step which was seriously advocated and which found not a little favour since it would have put the cult on a par with the rupee—the number of ticals he could receive for his crop must have been seriously reduced. The one real danger, from the very start three years ago, has been that at any stage the peasant might say, the return for the labour was not adequate. He has not said so under present conditions; the area under cultivation has every year increased and trade has prospered to a greater extent than has ever been recorded before. But it would be unwise to do anything to put that prosperity in danger. Moreover, the land tax has just been increased and this has a very direct bearing on the position. The change now effected, coming as it does at the beginning of a season that promises to yield a record crop, is not likely to be felt. We gather that another consideration has been the expectation of the Straits dollar being fixed at 15.4d., or possibly more, at any rate something above 15.4d., the basis on which the tical is now fixed. Siam's trade should thus enjoy a distinct advantage in competing, in the Malay Peninsula and other places, where the Straits dollar is current. My advance, of course, depends on the Government in its Mint operations and in the payments it has to make in Europe, but the present rate is believed to be thoroughly safe, convenient, and as high as is compatible with retaining the advantages of a reasonably low exchange.

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

Suisang, Br. ss., 1,775, T. A. Mitchell, 6th Dec.—Moji (Japan) 1st Dec. Coal—J. M. & Co.  
Progress, Ger. ss., 685, F. Bremer, 5th Dec.—Cheloo 20th Nov. Gen.—S. & Co.  
Hue, Fr. v. 80, 700, Gideau, 4th Dec.—Haiphong and Hanoi 5th Dec. Gen.—A. R.  
Hongkong, Br. ss., 3,554, Wm. Dawson, 6th Dec.—Singapore 20th Nov. Gen.—Chine.  
Dalgai Manu, J. p. ss., 80, Tagami, 6th Dec.—Tamsui 3rd Dec. Gen.—O. S. K.  
Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. ss., 625, W. Langstrasse, 6th Dec.—Hoihow 5th Dec. Gen.—J. & Co.  
Kampol, Fr. ss., 412, Le Ball, 6th Dec.—Quang-chow-wan 4th Dec. and Macao 6th Gen.—Man Fat.  
Windos, Br. ss., 1,853, J. B. Booth, 7th Dec.—Sourabaya 24th Nov. Sugar—D. & Co.  
Kwangsia, Br. ss., 1,428, W. P. Baker, 7th Dec.—Canton 6th Dec. Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
Norden, Nor. ss., 1,407, W. Wilhelmsson, 7th Dec.—Moji 5th Nov. Coal—Order.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Chia Jelion, for Canton.  
Zuena, for Samarang.  
Undine, for Shanghai.  
Khalif, for Calcutta.  
America Maru, for Shanghai.  
Iuweigang, for Shanghai.  
Jlongmok, for Amoy.  
Jin, for Kwang-chow-wan.

Departures.

Dec. 7.  
America Maru, for San Francisco.  
Iuweigang, for Chinkiang.  
Shantung, for Samarang.  
Progress, for Canton.  
Undine, for Canton.  
Victoria, for Canton.  
Clara Jelion, for Canton.  
Tunzus, for Canton.  
Chu sang, for Swatow.  
Hainan, for Swatow.

Passengers arrived.

Per Hongkong, from Singapore—517 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per Prins Hendrik, Eupold, for Hamburg, &amp;c.—Mr. C. Amache, Dr. Behmer, Miss Penning, Dr. K. Bieck, Mr. G. H. Kinner, Miss F. Bourgignon, Dr. von Rothe, Mr. Bourmache, Lieut. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. Clark, Dr. Walter Clark, Miss Cole, Bishop O'Connell, Messrs. Creaven, Davyden, Dr. Dehus, Mr. and Mrs. Derrick, Mr. W. B. Dicks, Rev. G. R. Dye, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Ebury, and children, Dr. Erdmann, Mr. Feinmann, Prince Gartschakoff, Capt.-Lieut. Giebel, Baron von Gleichenstein, Mr. Hock, Miss Harding, Hall, Mr. G. H. Heston, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Heston, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Huber, Mr. T. Ito, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kauffmann and children, Messrs. G. Kawata, Mr. Kock, Dr. and Mrs. K. Kutschner, Mr. Leo chukoff, Capt. Lohr, Messrs. H. Long, Manewi, H. Matsushita, C. H. Meares, Modalevsky, Lieut. Moore, Capt. von Meissel-Hillesem, Mrs. G. D. Muus, Mr. and Mrs. J. Newell, Mrs. C. Noie, Messrs. Obner, I. Ise, C. Pasche, G. Pfordte, C. Ponting, Miss Reid C. Reny, W. P. Rutherford, H. Saiki, A. Sano, Mr. and Mrs. G. Schell and children, Dr. Schmid, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Teitelzky, Ulatowski, Baron von Ungelser, Capt. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, Dr. Witzt, and Mr. Wyraykowski.

Shipping Ro. ori.

Sir Daigai Maru from Samui—Light NE monsoon, and fine generally.

Sir Windsor from Sourabaya—Experienced moderate to strong head winds throughout the passage.

Sir Hongkong from Singapore—Experienced strong to moderate N.E. monsoon, with moderate sea, and fine clear weather.

Sir Swallow from Moji—Across to Turnabout fresh NWly in NWly breeze, fine weather, thence to Chapel Island light Nly br.e.e., and clear fine weather, thence to port light variable breeze and cloudy, hazy, fine weather throughout.

Vessels in Port.

STRAMMEN.

Alexander, Am. ss., 1,285, Gové, 13th Nov.—Cavite 9th Nov. Coal—Order.

Amigo, Ger. ss., 822, I. Iversen, 2nd Dec.—Bali 27th Nov. Sugar and Wood—J. &amp; Co.

Andres Rickmers, Ger. ss., 1,020, H. Kohn, 1st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Nov. Rice—B. &amp; S.

Bangkok, Br. ss., 1,327, E. Klammel, 5th Dec.—Bangkok 22nd Nov. Rice—Yuen Fat Hong.

Borneo, Ger. ss., 1,344, F. Sembili, 1st Dec.—Sandakan 27th Nov. Timber and Gen.—M. &amp; Co.

Changhsien, Br. ss., 2,260, T. Moore, 3rd Dec.—Australian Posts 4th Nov. Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Clavering, Br. ss., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th Sept.—Sa ina Cruz 31st Aug. Ballast—C. C. S. S. Co.

Courfield, Br. ss., 2,874, J. W. Martin, and Dec.—Moji 27th Nov. Coal—D. &amp; Co.

Derwent, Br. ss., 1,561, J. Jenkins, 5th Nov.—Saigon 26th Nov. Gen.—Man Fat.

Dundee, Br. ss., 1,954, H. G. Case, 5th Dec.—Kraakstan (Java) 22nd Nov. Sugar—D. &amp; Co.

Eiger, Nor. ss., 875, Fingalson, 6th Dec.—Canton 4th Dec. Gen. S. &amp; Co.

Elizabeth Rickmers, Ger. ss., 975, G. Gotsche, 6th Dec.—Bangkok 28th Nov. Rice—B. &amp; S.

Empress of Japan, Br. ss., 5,039, Henry Purvis, R.N.A., 22nd Nov.—Vancouver 30th Oct., and Shanghai 19th Nov. Malls and Gen.—P. R. Co.

Germinal, Ger. ss., 1,100, H. Jügel, 4th Dec.—Sydney 18th Oct. Copra—S. &amp; Co.

Khalif, Br. ss., 2,179, I. H. Middleton, 1st Dec.—Calcutta 13th Nov. Coal—D. &amp; Co. Ltd.

Kithenard, 1st ss., 1,784, Wilson, 5th Dec.—Calcutta 25th Nov. Coal—A. K. &amp; Co.

Kumlung, Br. ss., 2,077, E. J. Buller, 26th Nov.—Kuching 22nd Nov. Coal—J. M. &amp; Co.

Laetres, Br. ss., 1,340, J. B. Jackson, 22nd Nov.—Suliong 16th Nov. Meal—Chinese Loosan, Ger. ss., 1,020, G. Schulten, 20th Nov.—Bangkok 22nd Nov. Rice and Timber—B. &amp; S.

Mercedes, Br. transport, 3,000, J. C. McGregor, 17th Nov.—Nagasaki 16th Nov. Ballast—Naval Store Office.

Michael Jelion, Ger. ss., 951, H. Bendiken, 4th Dec.—Canton 4th Dec. Gen.—J. &amp; Co.

Oceano, Br. ss., 1,734, M. Le Brun, 4th Dec.—Hongay and Dec. Coal—D. &amp; Co. Ltd.

Proft, Nor. ss., 215, E. Olsen, 6th Dec.—Bangkok via Anchin 27th Nov. Rice—M. &amp; Co.

Royalist, Br. ss., 2,080, W. A. Scott, 26th Nov.—Hongay 21st Nov. Coal—J. M. &amp; Co.

Ruby, Br. ss., 5,610, R. W. Almond, 4th Dec.—Manila and Dec. Coal—D. &amp; Co.

Siberia, Am. ss., 5,635, J. T. Smith, 26th Dec.—San Francisco 4th Nov. and Shanghai 1st Dec. Mails and Gen.—F. M. S. S. Co.

Vorwars, Ger. ss., 1,000, Udeon, 6th Dec.—Pakhol and Hollow 4th Dec. Gen. and Pige—J. &amp; Co.

Wongkai, Ger. ss., 3,554, Wm. Dawson, 6th Dec.—Singapore 20th Nov. Gen.—Chine.

Arrivals.

Suisang, Br. ss., 1,775, T. A. Mitchell, 6th Dec.—Moji (Japan) 1st Dec. Coal—J. M. &amp; Co.

Progress, Ger. ss., 685, F. Bremer, 5th Dec.—Cheloo 20th Nov. Gen.—S. &amp; Co.

Hue, Fr. v. 80, 700, Gideau, 4th Dec.—Haiphong and Hanoi 5th Dec. Gen.—A. R.

Hongkong, Br. ss., 3,554, Wm. Dawson, 6th Dec.—Singapore 20th Nov. Gen.—Chine.

Arrivals.

Dalgai Manu, J. p. ss., 80, Tagami, 6th Dec.—Tamsui 3rd Dec. Gen.—O. S. K.

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. ss., 625, W. Langstrasse, 6th Dec.—Hoihow 5th Dec. Gen.—J. &amp; Co.

Kampol, Fr. ss., 412, Le Ball, 6th Dec.—Quang-chow-wan 4th Dec. and Macao 6th Gen.—Man Fat.

Windos, Br. ss., 1,853, J. B. Booth, 7th Dec.—Sourabaya 24th Nov. Sugar—D. &amp; Co.

Kwangsia, Br. ss., 1,428, W. P. Baker, 7th Dec.—Canton 6th Dec. Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Norden, Nor. ss., 1,407, W. Wilhelmsson, 7th Dec.—Moji 5th Nov. Coal—Order.

Arrivals.

Suisang, Br. ss., 1,775, T. A. Mitchell, 6th Dec.—Moji (Japan) 1st Dec. Coal—J. M. &amp; Co.

Progress, Ger. ss., 685, F. Bremer, 5th Dec.—Cheloo 20th Nov. Gen.—S. &amp; Co.

Hue, Fr. v. 80, 700, Gideau, 4th Dec.—Haiphong and Hanoi 5th Dec. Gen.—A. R.

Hongkong, Br. ss., 3,554, Wm. Dawson, 6th Dec.—Singapore 20th Nov. Gen.—Chine.

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Kampol, Fr. ss., 412, Le Ball, 6th Dec.—Quang-chow-wan 4th Dec. and Macao 6th Gen.—Man Fat.

Windos, Br. ss., 1,853, J. B. Booth, 7th Dec.—Sourabaya 24th Nov. Sugar—D. &amp; Co.

## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

THE following are in Stock:

PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK AND VEAL.

DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Capons, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed) \$1.05 each.

Chickens " do " 75c.

Chicken Livers " 0.04 "

Chicken Gizzards " 0.04 "

Carrot Meat Extract, 2 oz. " 70c per pot.

do " 4 oz. " 1.25 "

Ducks, Local (dressed) " 65c each.

Ducks, Wild " 75c "

Australian Smoked Mullet " 50c per lb.

do " Schnapper " 50c

Geese, Local (dressed) " 1.50 each.

Hams, Australian 1st Grade " 1.40 "

Ham, Best York " 70c per lb

Ham, Australian " Pineapple " 60c

(40c extra per lb for Ham if cut).

Kidneys, Australian Sheep " 0.95 each.

Lamb, Australian " 48 cts. &amp; 60 cts. per doz.

Oysters, American (large size, in cans) " 2.50 per tin

Australian Oysters, 24 doz. bottles " 1.00 " bot.

" " 5 " " 1.00 per large bottle.

Partridges, Local " 0.75 each.

Pigeons, Local " 0.25 "

Pigeons, Wild (dressed) " 0.20 "

Rabbits, Australian (1st Grade) " 0.65 "

Rice Birds " 0.55 per doz.

Sausages, Australian Frit " 0.03 per lb

Sausages, Owl Mako (of Australia) " 0.25 "

Snipe, Local " 0.25 each.

Tongues, Australian Sheep " 0.20 "

Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked) " 6.00 per lb

(SPECIAL NOTE).

Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.

Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8.03 A.M. the same day.

Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. (988)

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,

SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, INDIA, ABEN,

DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-

SEILLES, LONDON,

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN,"

Captain A. Charbonnel, will be despatched for

MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th

December, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the

Australian line s.s. *Yarra* bound for Marseilles

via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading

issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in

Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. *ARMAND BEHIC* ... 16th December.S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS* ... 9th January.S.S. *POLYNESIEN* ... 23rd January.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. (7)



## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, OHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &amp;c., for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps, fixed, up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. (54)

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905.